

Kiliwa

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1 Language Information

- Source: Mixco (2000)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/kili1268>
- ISO-identifier: klb
- Speakers:
- Location: Mexico
- Geneology: Cochimi-Yuman > Yuman > Kiliwa

2 Verbal Morphology

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3 Conjunction

The Kiliwa coordinate sentence has one of the following surface structures: 1) two semantically conjoined sentences simply show no overt marking for coordination; 2) two semantically conjoined sentences show no overt marking for coordination other than a switch-reference suffix on the first sentence; 3) two semantically conjoined sentences show a clause or sentence connective marking for coordination.

- (1) pihaa pik^wii. k^w-uhaa, ipaa=tay ?lpwaam-m haay
3-brought back=carry. PRF-arrive, person:large sit=down-DS very
'He brought (the game) carrying it on his back. (and) the old man sat down with great difficulty.' [Mixco, 2000, p. 44]
- (2) p-?ii-t=yuu-m h-waa-t ?ñii h-?ip. h-maa
INDF-sayss=be-DS 3-sit-ss do 3-think. 3-eat
'He thought, "I wonder what it tastes like". (and) he ate it!' [Mixco, 2000, p. 44]

The suffix *-wʔn* is used to conjoin two clauses. It is attached to the auxiliary *yuu* 'be'. There are no wordlike conjunctions.

- (3) čhii yuu-wʔn maa mat
3-drink be-CONJ 3-eat not
'He drinks but doesn't eat.' [Mixco, 2000, p. 47]

4 Disjunction

The disjunctive structure is similar to the conjunctive one, and it takes the form of predicate nominal, in which the first clause is the subject of the auxiliary.

- (4) ʔthat-t yuu-wʔn nmi?
dog be.or cat
'dog or cat / be it dog or cat' [Mixco, 2000, p. 47]

References

Mixco, Mauricio J. (2000). *Kiliwa*. München: Lincom Europa.